

Appendix A

Glossary

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Affected Environment. The overall environment potentially affected by the Preferred alternative.

Basalt. A hard, dense, dark volcanic rock composed chiefly of plagioclase, pyroxene, and olivine, and often having a glassy appearance.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies loose material, such as soil, sand, clay, or gravel.

Bentonite. An absorbent aluminum silicate clay formed from volcanic ash and used in various adhesives, cements, and ceramic fillers.

Best Management Practices. Practices designed, implemented, and maintained to give full protection to the environment.

Calcareous Soils. Soils that contain calcium carbonate.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). A council established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Public Law 91-90, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1970, as amended by Public Law 94-52, July 3, 1975, and Public Law 94-83, August 9, 1975). The Council's duties are described in Title II of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Cultural resource. Prehistoric or historic sites, structures, districts, landscapes, or objects of some importance to a culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. A broad general term meaning any cultural property of traditional life-way value.

Decibel. The decibel (abbreviated dB) is the unit used to indicate the intensity of a sound.

Ethnobotany. The plant lore and agricultural customs of a people.

Environmental Assessment (EA). A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A document that serves to ensure that the policies and goals defined in NEPA are incorporated into actions of the federal government. An EIS gives a full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts. The EIS informs decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A document, based on an environmental assessment by a federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action would not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement would therefore not be prepared.

Fledgling. A young bird that has recently acquired its flight feathers.

Fugitive Dust Emission. Fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter (e.g., dust, vehicle emissions).

Herbaceous Vegetation. Relating to or characteristic of an herb as distinguished from a woody plant.

Hibernacula. A protective structure in which an organism remains dormant for the winter.

Historic. Historic represents about 150 to 50 years before present.

Home Range. The geographic area to which an organism normally confines its activity.

Infrastructure. The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of the INL , such as transportation and communications systems and water and power lines.

Lek. An area where male grouse congregate for breeding purposes.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). Those standards set forth by federal law to promulgate maximum levels of air pollutants that can exist in the ambient air without producing an adverse effect to humans (primary standard) or the public welfare (secondary standard).

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A federal law that requires the federal government to consider the environmental impacts of, and alternatives to, major proposed actions in its decision making processes. Commonly referred to by its acronym, NEPA.

Nocturnal. Most active at night.

Non-game Species. Animals which are not normally hunted, fished, or trapped.

Off-site. An area outside the INL boundaries.

On-site. The area within the INL boundaries. This does not include in-town facilities.

Permeability. The rate of flow of a liquid or gas through a porous material.

Prehistoric. Prehistoric represents about 12,000 to 150 years before present.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). Clean Air Act regulations designed to “protect public health and welfare from any actual or potential adverse effect . . .”, U.S. Code, Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, Chapter 85--Air Pollution Prevention and Control, Subchapter I--Programs and Activities, Part C--Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality.

Record of Decision (ROD). A concise public record of decision (40 CFR 1505.2) at the conclusion of an environmental impact statement. The ROD, which must be published in the Federal Register, would (a) State what the decision is, (b) Identify all alternatives considered and specify the alternative or alternatives that were considered environmentally preferable, and (c) State whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted and, if not, why they are not.

Run-off. That part of precipitation or snow melt that runs off the land and pavement into streams or other surface-water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving waters.

SCREEN3. An Environmental Protection Agency approved analytical model used to estimate airborne pollutant concentrations in source analysis.

Senescence. The process of growing old and dying. Gradual deterioration of function in an organism leading to an increased probability of death; aging.

Transitory. Existing or lasting only a short time; short-lived or temporary

Appendix B

Acronyms